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HONGKONG.
(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

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It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to be forwarded all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise notified.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 30th.
Thousands are returning from Oklahoma. The country is overcrowded and much distress prevails.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference has been opened under the Presidency of Count Herbert Bismarck.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The opposition to the Convention is growing in England. Several Conservatives and Unionists have started a memorial to Mr. W. H. Smith urging the Government to withdraw the Bill.

HOLLAND.

The Premier proposed to the Chambers to-day that the King resume the Government.—The question was referred to the Bureau.
The bulletin states that the King's recovery is wonderful and grows more apparent daily.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh is suffering from severe fever.

THE COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE.

May 6th.
M. Hentsch, a director of the Comptoir, has been arrested, but bailed for one million francs.

MR. PARNELL AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 6th.
Mr. Parnell has admitted that what he stated in the House of Commons, that the secret society was extinct, was stated with a view to mislead the House and prevent the passing of the coercion act of 1881.

The admission has caused a great sensation.

(From the Courrier d'Haiphong).

THE COMTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

PARIS, May 2nd.
Monsieur Denormandie has been appointed Director of the new Comptoir d'Escompte.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The King has resumed the management of affairs. The Duke of Nassau has given up the regency of Luxembourg.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on the General in command of the 14th Army Corps, and on M. Alphonse. General Munier has been made a Grand Officer.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Linnet*, Commander Smythies, which arrived at Singapore from Labuan on the 1st inst. to relieve the *Wanderer*, will be permanently stationed at the first named port.

We learn that a French Vaudeville Company have arrived in the colony, en route to Manila, and will give a performance, in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night. Particulars will be announced to-morrow.

The Tokyo Official Gazette states that Miss Sachida Nobuko, a *shizuko* of Tokyo, has been ordered by the Educational Department to complete her violin studies during the next three years in the United States and Germany.

OUR fossilised morning contemporary has just discovered that Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, has consented to become a patron of the Hongkong Medical College for Chinese. This item of news appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* so long ago as April 1st.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Tokyo City Government Office the number of steamers and sailing vessels belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is as follows:—48 registered steamers (over 43,452 tons); 5 sailing vessels (over 1,770 tons); and 21 unregistered steam vessels (over 285 tons).

A SPORTING correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Winkie, the filly by Mumcaster out of Jennie Winkie that ran second for the One Thousand Guineas, was purchased at the sale of Mr. Benson's ("the Jubilee Juggins") horses last May by Mr. de la Rue for 1,550 guineas. Winkie was nominated for the One Thousand Guineas by Mr. Benson, and we only followed an old practice by describing the filly as his property; but, unless we err greatly, Mr. de la Rue and the "Juggins" raced under the same experienced tutelage.

A JAVA contemporary, the *Loemoliet*, calls attention to the deficiency of police in British North Borneo. Giving an instance, it says that last February seven Javanese deserted from an estate near Kudat and took refuge in a native village. There six of them were murdered for the sake of their heads. The survivor reached a neighbouring estate and gave information. The case was reported to Kudat, but the police there proved too few to trace the guilty parties. The tragedy had the good effect of frightening the coolies there from deserting.

OUR Nagasaki contemporary reports that Mr. A. C. Allen, chief officer of the N.Y. K. steamer *Yokohama Maru*, died of heart disease, on Sunday, April 28th, whilst on the passage from Shanghai to Nagasaki, and after an inquest had been held by H. B. M.'s Consul, the body was brought ashore and interred in the Foreign Cemetery the following afternoon. Deceased, who was formerly chief officer of the steamship *Albany* and afterwards in the "Ren" Co.'s service, previous to joining the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, had been ailing for some time, and had on a previous occasion exhibited symptoms of the disease which eventually proved fatal.

THE Taung-li Yamén have submitted a memorial recommending the adoption of certain modifications governing the Chinese diplomatic service. The Yamén recommend that hereafter each Chinese embassy shall consist only of the Minister, two Secretaries of Legation, two or three Interpreters, two attachés, one military attaché, one medical officer, and two writers. For embassies appointed to more than one country, the above staff may be increased by one of each capacity, but this prescribed limit shall in no wise be allowed to be exceeded. This measure is proposed for adoption with the view of curtailing public expenditure in connection with China's diplomatic service.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 1st inst. says:—"The report of the serious misfortune at Matsushima, where the Mitsu Bishi Co. are engaged on the sinking of a coal mining shaft, has been fully confirmed in every respect as stated in our last issue. Hope of overcoming the difficulty has not, however, yet been abandoned, and as the pumps in use at present are capable of preventing the water from rising above the upper pumping station, situated 150 ft. below the surface, there is still a prospect, with additional pumping power, of being able to get the water sufficiently under to stop the leak recently sprung. As our readers are aware, Mr. J. M. Stoddard, the Co.'s superintending mining engineer, left some two months ago, on a trip to England; and at the time the accident occurred, Mr. Nambu, resident engineer in charge of the mines, was also absent in Tokio. The latter returned on Saturday last, and with the assistance of his able and experienced staff, is now using every endeavour to overcome the difficulty, a task in which we sincerely trust he will succeed."

THE Tientsin correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes on April 26th:—"The fate of the railroad bridge—so called because it is built by and belongs to the R. R. Co., not because the railroad is to pass over it—appears now to be definitely decided. Its future has hung in suspense for some time, being bandied about between the progressives and the obstructionists ever since the train junks began to arrive. The decree went out against it by its friends succeeded in getting it reversed, and work was continued. But the enemies have at last succeeded in making themselves and their country the laughing-stock of the world. It would be difficult, if not impossible to give the true inwardness of the matter. Certain officials set themselves against it from the first as obstructionists pure and simple, others because the bridge was not placed in the best location. These latter had a good case at the outset, not merely as regards its relative convenience to the settlement and general business, but in that it is in a bend of the river instead of being in a straight reach, as at first proposed. It is not to the credit of the R. R. Co. that it was not guided by these considerations in fixing the site of the bridge, instead of allowing the interests of one or two parties to influence its removal from a site so admirably selected as was the original one. Any observing person can see at a glance that it is more difficult for a vessel to enter the passage way through a bridge on a curve, than on a straight line, and that the danger from silt is much increased. These points were immediately laid hold of by the junk men, and greatly magnified by the enemies of the structure, and have been played with success. After an expenditure of about 75,000, the work of removal has begun. Several long timbers over a foot square have been broken in trying to lift one of the hard-wood piles, to no effect. It is doubtful whether the iron cylinders, filled with cement, and 40 or 50 feet long, can be removed except by the use of explosives. It now becomes a question whether we shall have a bridge or not—we may have to cross the river as best we can on a rotten barge provided by the R. R. Co., for several years because of this mistake. The final decision compelling the removal of the bridge is charged upon the Grain Commissioners."

MADAME CORA, the celebrated lady illusionist, has arrived in the colony from the North and will give a short series of entertainments in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, commencing early next week—probably on Tuesday. This talented lady's world-wide reputation should ensure the hearty support of the Hongkong public. Full particulars of the opening performance will be duly announced.

We take the following from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of the 3rd inst. The freight market coastwise remains without change and there is very little outside tonnage available. Homewards.—Rates have been reduced 5s. all round, but we anticipate an advance before our next issue. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The Mails and Holt's are the only steamers that occupy the berth at present, the former booking cargo at 40s. and the latter at 35s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—There is nothing on the berth, but through cargo can be booked by steamer via the Canal at 45s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Via the Cape.—The berth here is vacant, but ample tonnage is available at Hongkong at about 35s. per ton through from this. Quotations are: Newchwang to Swatow, 23 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Chefoo to Swatow, 16 Mex. cents per picul, slight demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.45 per ton of coal net, for steamer; \$1.45 ex ship, for sailing vessels nominal. Settlements during the interval—Nil. Disengaged vessels in port.—*Flourica Treat*, British barque, 724 tons register. *Altair*, British barque, 1,283 tons register.

SANITARY SCENES.

The Sanitarians were to meet this afternoon. Four reporters there at 4.15; Board missing. At 4.16 Mr. Francis turns up. Looks surprised at being first in the field, and remarks that it is an unprecedented experience with him. At 4.30 mentions to the assembled representatives of the Press that he has a good mind to adjourn the meeting. General Gordon arrives before anybody has time to second. Mr. Francis says off-handedly: "Hallo, Gordon—just thinking of adjourning." The General disents—in the Army, Sir, they allow twenty minutes grace. Acting Surveyor General Cooper next corner. All three wander about, listening to regimental reminiscences by the first General. At 4.25, the triumvirate are driven to examining the construction of the doors and punkahs. Then General Gordon, won over to Mr. Francis's side, favors an adjournment. Just on the point of carrying it when the Colonial Surgeon arrives. The General and Mr. Francis welcome him sarcastically. Colonial Surgeon protests that the clock is wrong, and doubts heavily on the Secretary for not seeing to it. Acting Registrar General arrives, and business begins at last. Minutes mumbled over and approved. Letter from the Colonial Secretary read. Says that the Acting Surveyor General is really so busy H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. H. Sample to be Sanitary Surveyor. Minute by Mr. Francis appended. Wants to know who the devil Mr. T. H. H. Sample is; never heard of him before. Minute by the President—Surveyor General knows all about him, Mr. Francis need not upset himself. Mr. Francis gets up and asks if anybody can say anything, anyhow, Secretary replies meekly that he doesn't. Mr. Sample dropped—Secretary produces weekly statistics of births and deaths, with two minutes tagged on to them by Mr. Francis. Both to the effect that if they can't be circulated sooner they had better be left alone. Mr. Francis again on his feet. Argues that they should be sent out by Tuesday, as they were at first—otherwise they are no use. Seems down on the Acting Registrar General. Last named gentleman a bit scared—promises to see to it next time. Scavenging contracts next considered. Contractors had arranged to carry on till September, so nothing done.—General Gordon next ventilates his little grievance. Complains that a latrine somewhere between the Police Station, Gaoi, and Magistrey is very offensive. Says that even a Sanitary Inspector wouldn't go in, and gives a variety of savoury details. Mr. Francis sees an opportunity, and turns up the Public Health Ordinance. Paralyzes the Board with a proposition to commence an action against the Surveyor General for permitting nuisance, as per section 30 and 40. Acting Surveyor General protests that he never heard of it before. General Gordon aghast at the consequences of his complaint. Seems sorry he spoke. The President, Mr. Francis, and the General talk simultaneously for two minutes. The General proves the longest winded, but it turns out he has nothing more to say. Mr. Francis next gets the ear of the honorable Court. He has found another section showing that the Surveyor General is liable to a flagrant death for permitting a nuisance on Government property. Acting Surveyor General denies that the Board has jurisdiction over Government buildings. Mr. Francis offers to bet him he can't find it in the Ordinance. No takers. Mr. Francis victorious. Acting Surveyor General, with his hand upon his heart assures his colleagues that he never heard a whisper of the affair before the Sanitary Inspector wouldn't go in to see it, and told him about it this morning. Then virtuously turns to General Gordon and says, *A la Volney* scilicet. "If you had done as you ought, and given me notice, this would never have happened. Chairman foresees a possible scene, and vacates the chair. Debate continued, all standing, for another minute, and then the learned body adjourn till Wednesday week."

ANOTHER FATALITY AT THE BARRACKS.

The company of Royal Engineers now occupying Wellington Barracks have been singularly unfortunate during the eighteen months of their stay in this colony. They lost an officer by drowning, several men by sunstroke, one became a victim last week to what looks remarkably like medical neglect or ignorance, and now one of their number has succumbed to injuries received in falling over a verandah. His name was Ralph Norman, a steady young sapper hailing from Portsmouth. On Tuesday night he went to his room, which is in the top story of the barracks, spoke to several of his comrades before "turning in," and was undoubtedly quite sober. About an hour later the men in the next

room heard a crash on the pavement outside, and on going down found Norman lying across the gutter, unconscious. He was taken to the casualty ward, and every measure taken to restore him to consciousness, but his injuries were too serious, being principally internal, in addition to his wrist being broken, and he died about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. A military inquiry was held later in the day, and this morning the body of the unfortunate man was buried with full military honours.

The way in which it is supposed the accident occurred is similar to that in the other case, at Victoria Barracks, two or three months ago. At the end of the verandahs of each block close to the railings, are placed large tubs for the accommodation of the men. In the former case the railings were upright, and about thirty inches high. In the latter case they consist of two horizontal iron rails, the topmost of which is a little over three feet high, leaving plenty of room for a drowsy man going out to one of the tubs in the dark, leaning with his hands on the top bar, to pitch through it his grass slipper. Measures have now been taken to add another bar, and prevent a repetition of the sad accident; but we notice that nothing has been done at the Victoria Barracks, where two men were killed in one night.

With regard to the charge of negligence which we have made above, we will give the few particulars we are able to obtain. A week ago a sapper in the same corps went to a certain doctor and stated that he was ill. He was examined superficially and told that he was all right, and must return to work. He did so, and went over to Kowloon to supervise the operations of a number of coolies. Later on, one of the coolies came over to the Barracks and reported that the sapper was lying down, unable to speak, and two other Engineers went across to see him. Finding him lying unconscious on the ground, and frothing at the mouth, they at once prepared to move him, his propitiating the first private "ricksha" they saw and conveying him to the quay. There they got a boat, and took him off to the *Manoe*, but he died in a few hours; and we are now trying to fairly estimate the amount of responsibility that attaches to the medical officer who ordered a sick man to return to arduous duties under a burning summer sun.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, April 18th.
M. Gilly, one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling M. Raynal, the former Minister of Public Works.

LONDON, April 19th.
The Reverend Father McFadden who, with two female and eighteen male persons, is charged with complicity in the murder of the Inspector Martin at Gweedore on the 3rd of February, has been allowed out of prison on bail.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20th.
The Nihilists are again showing signs of increased activity, and it has been discovered that they are manufacturing bombs at Zurich. In consequence of this the Czar, yielding to the advice of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, was not present at the funeral of one of the Ministers, which took place to-day.

SUAKIM, April 21st.
On Friday last an attack was made by the dervishes on Fort Halali, the garrison of which, after defending the place for some time, were compelled to take refuge on board an Egyptian gunboat which conveyed them here; the garrison lost five in killed.

LONDON, April 23rd.
Mr. Conbeare who actively sided with the tenants at the recent evictions in Donegal has been summoned to appear before the Magistrates at Falcarragh on a charge of conspiracy to resist the law.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO DELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—The occurrence on board the steamer *China* of a passage from Hongkong to Deli (Sumatra) has drawn the attention of the public to Chinese Emigration matters generally, and to Deli emigration especially, and the *China*'s case has been widely commented upon both in the Hongkong and Singapore newspapers.

As these articles clearly show that the writers, to say the least, know very little about emigration from China, and further that they have been rather hasty in drawing conclusions from appearances rather than from facts, conclusions which are likely to entirely mislead the public, we think it is about time that the real state of affairs should be made known in common justice to a very honest undertaking and the firms connected with it. We, therefore, venture to ask you to be kind enough to allow us, space for the subjoined statement, for the truth of which we are prepared to answer.

Since the cultivation of tobacco commenced at Swatow in 1865, Chinese labourers have been chiefly employed. There had to proceed, to Deli direct route from China, in order to do away with the many evils connected with the emigration via the Straits ports, and especially with a view to reducing the cost of labour, also with that of liberating the emigrants from the hands of coolie brokers, who make it their business to get the coolies indebted to them and who on the advances paid to the men upon the closing of a contract, extort money from them under all kinds of pretences, besides drawing a heavy commission for (as they put it) procuring the employment. The Chinese planters at Sumatra applied to the Chinese authorities to grant permission for direct emigration from China to Deli. This was conceded by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canton, Chang Chih-ting, after favorable reports had been received by him from a Commission of Chinese officials who had proceeded to Deli to enquire personally into the situation of Chinese labourers there, their treatment, their way of living, their earnings, the climate of the country, etc.

The permission for direct emigration would certainly not have been given had the Governor-General not been convinced by the reports of the Commission sent to Deli that the opening of a direct route between China and Sumatra would greatly benefit those people whom poverty obliges to seek a living abroad.

The first direct steamer was despatched in May, last, and regular communication has been kept up since that time. Swatow was the first port opened to direct emigration, and many people intending to go to Deli have since availed themselves of the cheap direct route instead of following the persuasions of Chinese connected with the Straits.

It is evident that the Straits brokers and their friends, being put out of the business by the direct steamers, have tried their utmost to have all sorts of difficulties raised, and they are doing so by spreading false rumours about the treatment of the men at Deli, about hard work in the plantations, low wages, etc. All this is done with a view to induce the emigrants to give

up going to Deli by direct steamers. They will go to Singapore instead, to find themselves after a while so much in debt that they are obliged to accept a contract to work at Deli, the very same place they originally intended to go to and where they might have arrived weeks before without the Singapore people having pocketed the greater portion of the advances paid to these labourers on closing their contracts.

The occurrence on board the *China* has not even up to date been fully explained, but the version that the agents for the Singapore hongs, shipped from Hongkong amongst the other passengers, managed to make the men object to the steamer proceeding to Deli direct, notwithstanding their having received tickets for Deli and the steamer having been cleared for that port by the Hongkong authorities, may be confidently accepted to be the right one.

We consider that by giving the following further particulars it may clearly be seen what kind of trade it is that the Press has been urging the authorities to suppress.
The labourers who leave Swatow by direct steamers to Deli are free emigrants and not under any contract of service whatever. Any passenger before embarking has to appear before a Chinese official of high rank who thoroughly examines him as to his knowledge of the place he is going to and as to his willingness to emigrate, and who also takes especial care that nobody is shipped against his own free will or on account of being indebted to a third person. A second examination of the passengers, by the same official and in the presence of the Consul, takes place prior to the departure of the steamer. Every one is then again asked if he is willing to go and whether he has been made acquainted with the steamer's destination.

Special care is exercised that the emigrants on board are identical with those passed through the Emigration office, and if any irregularity is discovered the persons in question are taken on shore again and the case is duly investigated.

The sale of passage tickets, it must be mentioned, is granted to such people only who hold special licences from the authorities and who are held responsible for the issue of such tickets.
After arrival at Deli the emigrants enter a Government depot. Those who are willing to work in the tobacco fields are made acquainted in their own language by the Protector of Chinese with the contents of the contract offered to them, and only after declaring before this official their perfect willingness to accept the employment offered are they allowed to sign the contract, cultivation of tobacco being the principal and best paying employment.

The form of contract has been sanctioned by the Netherlands Government. It protects the labourer as well as the employer, and all planters are bound to strictly adhere to it. The form of contract entitles every coolie to an advance, part of which he may receive in a draft on the agents of the planters in China; it case he should be desirous of remitting some money home to his family; this facility is in very many cases availed of and no charge whatever is made in making these remittances. Immigrants who do not care for agricultural work and who have either sufficient means or can get any other kind of employment, are quite at liberty to leave the depot after their names have been registered. Every immigrant is supplied with a passport, which he has to give up to the Chinese Superintendent in charge of the district where he accepts employment. This official registers the name of the employer, the name of the place, etc., whereupon the passport is returned to the Immigration Office, by which institution it is kept.

In case an immigrant cannot find, or will not accept employment within ten days after arrival, he will be returned by the Government to the place he was shipped from. It must be added that the management of all Immigration matters is strictly controlled by the highest official in Deli, viz. by the Resident of the East Coast of Sumatra.

The rules for Immigration from Amoy slightly differ from those observed at Swatow. Whilst at Swatow, intending emigrants are lodged until date of departure in so-called passenger shops, which have to be licensed by the Government, at Amoy they are boarded in a place which is entirely under the control of the Chinese authorities. This system has been introduced at the request of the Chinese authorities, who have insisted upon its being established and maintained under their own official control, and if anything possibly can prevent kidnapping it is the control now exercised at Amoy.

The British Consul has remonstrated against the measure, we consider simply because he may be afraid of seeing the same measures taken for emigration to the Straits. It is very likely that it would somewhat interfere with the Straits coolie trade, but on the other hand, a good many abuses would thereby be prevented from occurring. To speak of these Chinese Government depots as "barracoons" is, of course, utterly unwarrantable.

We consider the above explanations sufficient to show that the direct emigration from the Coast ports to Deli is entirely free, that the liberty of the immigrants in Deli is fully secured, and that the emigration business is connected with no such abuses as people whose interests are interfered with have sought to maintain.

As the Dutch Government regulations at Deli bind the planters to return to the place he came from anyone who declares himself unwilling to work, it is once for all out of the question that kidnapped labourers could be of any advantage to the planters. The men would most certainly be sent back again at the planters' expense.
A few words more may be said about Deli itself. The labourers are treated in every way fairly, their earnings depend upon the care they exercise in cultivating the tobacco. Every coolie gets his own field to look after, and after the crop has been cut he is paid, according to the number of tobacco plants delivered into the drying sheds and according to the quality of the leaves. During the time the crop is on the fields he gets a monthly advance, which is later on deducted from his earnings. The money is handed over to him in presence of the foreign manager of his estate and no unfair or unjust deductions are allowed. In case a labourer falls sick, he is treated free of charge in a hospital under foreign medical supervision, and his field in the meantime is taken care of by others who are paid by the holder of the field in proportion to the assistance rendered. In case a coolie should not be able to look after his field until the tobacco is cut his field is sold to others and the proceeds are handed over to him. For old labourers who are unfit for work and who do not care to return to China, a large hospital or asylum has been erected in which they are nursed free of any charge. The houses the coolies are living in are spacious and commodious, good food can be got at reasonable prices, and also every man who likes to work has a good chance of saving money. Labourers arriving from China direct close contracts for one year only. If a coolie wants to stay longer than three years at Deli, an application in writing has to be sent in to the Resident of the East Coast and the coolie has to declare before witnesses that he wants to remain at Deli. After a stay of three years the men will have a free return passage granted to them. The direct emigration to Deli from Swatow, established since May, last, is showing very satisfactory results. Registers are being kept in

Swatow of all emigrants who obtain employment after arrival through the Immigration Office at Deli, and arrangements have been made that their correspondence and remittances to their families can be forwarded into the interior of China through the planters' agents free of charge.

Taking the facts into consideration which we have mentioned, also that the passage money by direct steamer amounts only to about half that via Singapore and Penang, it must be admitted that the direct steamer commission is a great boon for the coolies, especially also as to protect the men, arrangements have been made that the coolies' account cannot be charged with a debt he may owe to a third person. Everything is being done to assist and to protect the coolies, and the fact that every steamer brings passengers from Deli, who after a short while return there speaks for itself, as also the fact that during eleven months' working nearly 55,000 in savings have been paid to coolies by the Hongkong and China Agencies.

Emigrants have been recalled by their parents or relatives and in every case such requests have been promptly complied with. The evidence taken from people thus returned shows that they all bid left Swatow for Deli of their own free will and not a single case of kidnapping has as yet occurred.

We shall have pleasure in giving any further information that may be required, and we are prepared at any moment to fully substantiate all that has been here advanced.

Thanking you for inserting the above and apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
LAUTS & HAESLOOP,
General Agents for the Association of planters of Deli, Serdang, and Loog Kat, Sumatra.
Swatow, 31st May, 1889.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

FILIAL PIETY.

(Continued.)

According to the Chinese teaching, one of the instances of unfilial conduct, is found in "selfish attachment to wife and children." In the chapter of the Sacred Edicts already quoted, this behaviour is mentioned in the same connection with gambling; and the exhortations against each are of the same kind. The typical instance of true filial devotion, among the twenty-four just mentioned, is a man who lived in the Han dynasty, and who being very poor, found that he had not sufficient food to nourish both his mother and his child three years of age. "We are," he said, "so poor, we cannot even support mother. Why not bury the child? We may have another, but if mother should die, we cannot obtain her again." His wife dared not oppose him, and accordingly a hole was dug more than two feet deep, when a vase of gold was found, with a suitable inscription, stating that Heaven bestowed this reward on a filial son. If the golden vase had not emerged, the child would have been buried alive, and according to the doctrine of filial piety, as commonly understood, rightly so. "Selfish attachment to wife and children! must not hinder the murder of a child, to prolong the life of its grandparent."

The Chinese believe that there are cases of obstinate illness of parents, which can only be cured by the offering of a portion of the flesh of a son or a daughter, which must be cooked and eaten by the unconscious parent. While the favourable results are not certain, they are very probable. The *Peking Gazette* frequently contains references to cases of this sort. The writer is personally acquainted with a young man who cut off a slice of his leg to cure his mother, and who exhibited the scar with the pardonable pride of an old soldier. While such cases are doubtless not very common, they are probably not excessive.

The most important aspect of Chinese filial piety, is indicated in a saying of Mencius, that "there are three things which are unfilial, and to have no posterity is the greatest of them." The necessity for posterity arises from the necessity for continuing the sacrifices for ancestors which is thus made the important duty in life. It is for this reason that every son must be married at as early an age as possible. It is by no means uncommon to find a Chinese grandfather, by the time he is thirty-six, the failure to have male children is mentioned first among the seven causes for the divorce of a wife. The necessity for male children has led to the system of concubinage, with all its attendant miseries. It furnishes a ground, eminently rational to the Chinese mind, for the greatest delight at the birth of sons and a corresponding depression on occasion of the birth of daughters. It is this aspect of the Chinese doctrine which is responsible for a large proportion of the enormous infanticide which is known to exist in China. This crime is much more common in the south of China than in the north, where it often seems to be wholly unknown. But it must be remembered that it is the most difficult of all subjects upon which to secure exact information, just in proportion to the public sentiment against it. The number of illegitimate children can never be small, and there is everywhere the strongest motive to destroy all such, whatever the sex. Even if direct testimony to the destruction of the life of female infants in any region were much less than it is, it would be a moral certainty that a people among whom the burial alive of a child of three in order to facilitate the support of its grandmother is held to be an act of filial devotion, could not possibly be free from the guilt of destroying the lives of undeveloped female infants. Reference has already been made to the Chinese custom of mourning for parents. It is supposed to assume three full years, but in practice it is necessarily shortened to twenty-seven months. In the seventeenth book of the Confucian *Analects*, of one of the disciples of the teacher, argued stoutly against three years as a period for mourning, and maintained that one year was enough. To this the master conclusively replied that the superior man could not be happy during the whole three years of mourning, but that if this particular disciple thought that he could be happy by shortening it a year, he might do so. The master plainly regarded him as "no gentleman." The observance of this mourning takes precedence of all other duties whatsoever, and amounts to an exclusion of so much of the life-time of the sons, if they happen to be in government employ. There are instances in which extreme filial devotion is exhibited by the son's building a hut near the grave of the mother or father, and going there to live during the whole time of the mourning. The most common way in which this is done is to spend the night only at the grave, while during the day the ordinary occupations are followed as usual. But there are some sons who will be content with nothing less than the whole ceremonial, and accordingly exile themselves for the full period, engaging in no occupation whatever, but being absorbed by grief. The writer is acquainted with a man of this class, whose extreme devotion to his parents' grave for so long a time unsettled his mind, and made him a useless burden to his family. To the Chinese, such an act is highly commendable, irrespective of its consequences.

which are not considered at all. The ceremonial duty is held to be absolute and it is not uncommon to meet with cases of persons who have sold their land to the last fraction of an acre, and even pulled down the house and disposed of the timber, in order to provide money for a suitable funeral for one or both of the parents. That such conduct is a social wrong few Chinese can be brought to understand, and no Chinese can be brought to realise. It is according with Chinese instinct. It is according with filial piety, and therefore it was unquestionably the thing to be done.

The Abbe Huc gives from his own experience an excellent example of this ceremonial filial conduct, which to the Chinese is so dear. While the Abbe was living in the south of China, during the first year of his residence in the empire he had occasion to send a messenger to Peking and he bethought him that perhaps a Chinese school-master in his employ, whose home was in Peking, would like to embrace the rare opportunity to send a message to his old mother, from whom he had not heard for four years, and who did not know of her son's whereabouts. Hearing that the courier was to leave soon, the teacher called to one of his pupils, who was singing off his lesson in the next room, "Here, take this paper, and write me a letter to my mother. Leave no time for the courier to get at once." This proceeding struck Mr. Huc as singular, and he inquired of the teacher as to the meaning of the act. He was informed that the boy did not even know that there was such a person. "How then was he to know what to say, not having been told?" To this the school-master made the conclusive reply, "Don't he know quite well what to say? For more than a year, he has been studying literary composition, and he is acquainted with a number of elegant formulas. Do you think he does not know perfectly well how a son ought to write to a mother?" The pupil soon returned with the letter not only all written, but sealed up, the teacher merely adding the superscription with his own hand. The letter would have answered equally well for any other mother in the empire, and any other would have been equally pleased to receive it.

The amount of filial conduct on the part of Chinese children to their parents will vary in any two places. Doubtless both extremes are to be found everywhere. Parricides are not common, and such persons are usually insane, though that makes no difference in the cruel punishment which they suffer. But among the common people, groaning in deepest poverty, some harsh treatment of parents is inevitable. On the other hand, voluntary substitutions of a son for the father, in cases of capital punishment, are known to occur, and such instances speak forcibly for the sincerity and power of the instinct of filial devotion to a parent, though this parent may be a deeply dyed criminal.

To the Occidental, fresh from the somewhat too loose bonds of family life, which not infrequently prevail in lands nominally Christian, the theory of Chinese filial conduct presents some very attractive features. The respect for age which it involves is most beneficial, and might profitably be cultivated by Anglo-Saxons generally. In western countries, when a son becomes of age, he goes where he likes, and does what he chooses. He has no necessary connection with his parents nor they with him. To the Chinese such customs must appear like the behaviour of a well grown calf or goat to the cow and the mare, suitable enough for animals, but by no means conformable to as applied to human beings. An attentive consideration of the matter from the Chinese standpoint will show that there is abundant room in our own social practice for improvement, and that most of us really live in glass houses, and would do well not to throw stones recklessly. Yet, on the other hand, it is idle to discuss the filial piety of the Chinese, without making most emphatic its fatal defects in several particulars. This doctrine seems to have five radical faults, two of them negative, and three of them positive. It has columns on the duty of children toward parents, but no word on the duty of parents to children. China is not a country in which advice of this kind is superfluous. Such advice is everywhere most needed and always has been so. It was an inspired wisdom which led the Apostle Paul to combine in a few brief sentences addressed to his Colossian church the four pillars of the ideal home. "Husbands love your wives, and be not bitter against them." "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is in the Lord." "Children obey your parents in the Lord, for this is just, unto the Lord." "Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged." What is there in all Confucian morality which for practical wisdom can for a moment be put into competition with these far-reaching principles? The Chinese doctrine has nothing to say on behalf of its daughters, but everything on behalf of its sons. If the Chinese eye had not for ages been colour-blind on this subject, this gross outrage on human nature could not have failed of detection. By the accident of sex the daughter is a dreaded burden, liable to be destroyed, and certain to be despised. The Chinese doctrine of filial piety puts the wife on an inferior plane. Confucius has nothing to say of the duties of wives to husbands or of husbands to wives. Christianity requires a man to leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife. Confucianism requires a man to cleave to his father and mother, and to compel his wife to do the same. If the relation between the husband and his parents conflicts with that between the husband and his wife, the latter as the lesser and inferior is the relation which must yield. The whole structure of Chinese society, which is modelled upon the patriarchal plan, has grave evils. It encourages the suppression of some of the natural instincts of the heart, and the other instincts may be cultivated to an extreme degree. It results in the almost entire subordination of the younger during the whole life of those who are older. It cramps the minds of those who are subjected to its iron pressure, preventing development and healthful change.

That defect of the Chinese doctrine which makes filial conduct consist in leaving posterity, is responsible for a long train of ills. It compels the adoption of children, whether there is or is not any adequate provision for their support. It leads to early marriage, and brings into existence millions of human beings, who by reason of the excessive pressure of poverty can barely keep soul and body together. It is the efficient cause of polygamy and concubinage, always and inevitably a curse. It is expressed and epitomised in the worship of ancestors, which is the real religion of the Chinese race. This system of ancestral worship, when rightly understood in its true significance, is one of the heaviest yokes which ever a people was compelled to bear. As pointed out by Dr. Yates, in the essay to which reference has been already made, the hundreds of millions subjected to the control of less than thousands of millions of the dead. "The generation of to-day is chained to the generations of the past." Ancestral worship is the best type and guarantee of that leaden conservatism to which attention has already been directed, until that conservatism shall have received some mortal wound, how it is possible for China to adjust herself to the wholly new conditions under which she finds herself, in this last quarter of the century? And while the generations of those who have passed from the stage continue to be regarded as

the true divinity by the Chinese people, how is it possible that China should take a single real step forward? The true root of the Chinese practice of filial piety we believe to be a mixture of fear and self-love, two of the most powerful motives which can act on the human soul. The spirits must be worshipped on account of the power which they have for evil. From the Confucian point of view, it was a sagacious maxim of the Master, that "to respect spiritual beings, but to keep aloof from them, may be called wisdom." If the sacrifices are neglected, the spirits will be angry. If the spirits are angry, they will take revenge. It is better to worship the spirits, by way of insurance. This appears to be a condensed statement of the Chinese theory of all forms of worship of the dead. As between the living, the process of reasoning is equally simple. Every son has performed his filial duties to his father, and demands the same from his own son. That is what children are for. Upon this point the popular mind is explicit. "Trees are raised for shade, children are reared for old age." Neither parents nor children are under any illusions upon this subject. "If you have no children to foul the bed, you will have no one to burn paper at the grave." Each generation pays the debt which is exacted of it by the generation which preceded it, and in turn requires from the generation which comes after full payment to the uttermost farthing. Thus filial piety perpetuated from generation to generation, and from age to age.

Scholars are not agreed upon the question whether in the dim past, the Chinese once recognised the true God. If they ever did so, that knowledge has certainly been most effectually lost, like an inscription on an ancient coin, now covered with the accumulated rust of millenniums. It is a melancholy comment upon the exaggerated Chinese doctrine of filial piety, that it not only embodies no reference to a Supreme Being, but that it does not in any way lead up to a recognition of His existence. Ancestral worship which is the most complete and the ultimate expression of this filial piety is perfectly consistent with polytheism, with pantheism, with agnosticism, and with atheism. It makes dead men into gods, and its only gods are dead men. Its love, its gratitude and its fear, are for earthly parents only. It has no conception of a Heavenly Father, and feels no interest in such a being when He is made known. Either Christianity will never be introduced into China, or ancestral worship will be given up, for they are contradictory. In the death struggle between them, the fittest only will survive.—N. C. Daily News.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

We hear that Mr. Goebel, Belgian Consul-General, has at the request of Mr. Director of the C.M.S.N. Co., obtained from Belgium the services of a skilled mining engineer, Mr. Brave. Mr. Brave, who is a first-class specialist, is expected to arrive in a few days by the French mail.

The Governor of Shantung has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the prohibition to import Shingking cereals into Shantung. From Kin-chow, the part of the Manchurian province where the harvest was not at all good, a limit is imposed on the quantity allowed to be exported to Shantung.

The first day of the 4th Moon, (30th April) has been appointed by the Governor of this province as the day when all Chinese in official positions are to replace the winter by the summer hat. A Chinese official who had inaccurate information on this subject went lately to see the Viceroy in a summer hat thinking the 25th April was the day for change of head-gear; he was informed of his error at the Yamen gate, and returned in full dudgeon, causing much merriment in others.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
18th April, 1889.
The Taotai has just been up here on his annual visit of inspection. Official time is possibly not of much value in China. Anyhow he came with his following in gaily flag-bedecked junks, taking a week from Shasze, instead of coming in the day by one of the steamers. Our community continues to diminish. Mr. Sowerby, of the American Episcopal Mission, who went down ill to Hankow a little while ago, has now returned there to take Bishop Boone's place, and Mr. Montgomery has now followed him down also on account of illness. We have no doctor here now, and though Mr. Galton may be right "that while there is a great difference between a good doctor and a bad doctor there is very little between a good doctor and no doctor at all," yet we all somehow seem to want advice, when we are ill, if at no other time. And the first advice to anyone ill at Ichang has been: "Take the next steamer!" Mr. Feer is Acting Commissioner here, quite alone of the interior staff, no substitute having yet been sent in Dr. Henry's place. Mr. Fraser is delayed at Kinkiang, thus the three or four still gathered together here continue to enjoy Mr. Gregory's kindly courtesies. We hear that he is contemplating a trip into Szechuan before finally quitting the far extending district of his consular labours.—N. C. Daily News.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
20th April, 1889.
The April meeting of the Oriental Society took place on the 4th at the German Legation, when a long and interesting paper on "Une notice sur l'histoire de Chine" was read by H. E. M. Verhaeghe de Nayer. H. E. M. Verhaeghe de Nayer, who was in the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President from indisposition, afterwards made excellent speeches. The usual refreshments followed. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Lange of the German Legation, has left to take up consular duties at Chefoo. The Emperor proceeded to the Temple of Agriculture on the morning of the 5th to plough the annual piece of land, and immediately afterwards returned to the palace. Some friends, Chinese of course, were there, say the scene was very fine. This is the second time the present Emperor has ploughed. Agriculture must always flourish in such a populous and wide extent of country as China, and this Imperial act is very significant and a stimulus to agriculture and an evidence of its importance. The Masters of Arts on the same day began to stream into the quarter of the Examinations to take up convenient lodgings for entering the halls on the 7th (Chinese 8th). Thousands of candidates kept passing along Legation Street on the 6th and 6th. They were filled with bedding, boxes, baskets, cooking utensils, and all sorts of food. The students were of all ages, many were spectacles, and all looked "sicklier off with the pale cast of thought." They carried, for the most part, pipes in their hands. It is difficult to say whether the large spectacles were worn for necessity or for literary effect or as dust protectors. They must have proved eminently useful for the latter object as a hurricane of dust has been blowing here for over a month. A later examination will decide who are the senior wranglers, as it were, of the Doctors who may now pass. The students came out of the exami-

nation on the 15th and the greater part proceeded on the 16th to their inns and guilds in the Chinese city, and Legation Street was again thronged with carts. As just observed, our weather up till now has remained windy and dusty, and at the same time quite cold. No such spring has ever been seen here before. The thermometer has rarely, if at all, risen at night above freezing point. If the north and east winds permitted us to enjoy a clear sky free from blinding clouds of dust, we might experience a little warmth, or at all events have less of which to complain. Fires were all a necessity in the first week of April. H. E. the Marquis Tsing has been appointed Director-General of the Tung-wan College, which augurs well for this institution. His colleague in the superintendence is Hsi-yung-ki, another member of the Yamen, who has hitherto had the sole supervision. He is the least progressive perhaps of the Chinese ministers. The Marquis has obtained ten days' congé to recruit from a cold which he caught at the Temple of Agriculture.

We hear that the newly appointed Minister to London, Chen Chin-ming, has not accepted the post. The Shen-fan falls into error in stating that he was appointed to the Consul post in London, and that the Minister appointed to Washington was to go to London and Paris.

A telephone has been put up at the palace of the 7th Prince. The railway is being constructed round the Nan Hai where the Empress has taken up her abode. The electric light has also been put up. The Emperor seems to enjoy the study of Western science. He is said also to be fond of taking down and putting up watches. This will doubtless teach him an excellent lesson in the complex government of the Empire, where there are so many wheels and cogs, and springs and compensations, etc. It is said he has taken kindly to the jinnichia and he keeps the eunuchs busily occupied in drawing him through the extensive Palace grounds at a rapid rate.

The newly appointed Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru paid a visit on the 18th to the various Legations and to Sir Robert Hart. He is a native of the province of Anhui and a friend of the Viceroy Li. He is a Hanlin Shih Chang of the third rank. He was formerly a Chou Shih-fu and a Kwan-hsieh Chian-hse, the latter meaning that he is a teacher of Chinese to the Manchus. He received his Hanlin degree (Academy of the Forest of Pencil), the first Literary Board in the Empire, in the year in which the present Chinese Emperor was born. H. E. M. von Brandt will leave Peking on the 22nd for Europe, and is expected to return before the autumn navigation closes. He will be much missed in the diplomatic and social world of Peking. Colonel Denby succeeds as *doyen* of the Corps. He, along with Mr. Chesire, is making a tour in Tartary to visit the silver-mines at Kusan-shi. If Col. Denby should return to the United States in the autumn, which is unfortunately only too likely, Mr. Shioda will become *doyen*. The British Minister, we believe, stands next in order of seniority. The Italian Minister, were he located here, would naturally succeed Herr von Brandt as *doyen* of the Corps Diplomatique.—N. C. Daily News.

THE Great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Adv.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"YANGTSE."
Captain C. Tinnings, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 8th May, 1889. [554]

MADAME CORA,
THE Celebrated and Only Lady Illusionist of the World, has arrived, and will shortly give performances in the THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.
D. B. CHISHOLM, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [555]

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LIMITED.
THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M.

GEO. FENWICK, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [556]

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG Shareholders are requested to apply to the Undersigned for Warrants for the dividend declared at the General Meeting held in Singapore on 27th April.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [558]

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY started as a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER.
S. R. BOMANIL.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [557]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
SPOON COMPETITION—200 YARDS.
WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT SATURDAY, the 19th May, at 4 P.M.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [58]

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of \$5 per Share in the above Company was payable on the 25th day of April last, and that all persons not having paid the amount of their CALLS will be CHARGED INTEREST at the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum from the due date until payment, in accordance with the Articles of Association.
Hongkong, dated the 1st day of May, 1889.
W. H. WALKER, Secretary. [547]

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Hongkong, dated the 1st day of May, 1889.
W. H. WALKER, Secretary. [547]

Intimations.

HONGKONG CLUB.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB will be held in the CLUB LIBRARY, on MONDAY, 13th May, 1889, at 12.10 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 25th April, 1889.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE, Secretary. [525]

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at its Office over the Hongkong Dispensary on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of account to the 31st December, 1888.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th instant, to Monday the 13th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

And notice is further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at the same place on the same day at a QUARTER AFTER NOON when the following Special Resolution will be proposed:—That the Share Capital of the Company be increased to \$100,000 by the issue of 667 new Shares of \$100 each, and that such new Shares be offered in the first instance on terms to be determined by the General Manager to all the Members on the Register on the 14th day after the Meeting.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Secretary. [538]

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Hongkong Dispensary on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at THREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1888.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th inst. to Monday, the 13th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

And notice is further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at the same place on the same day at a QUARTER PAST 3 O'CLOCK in the afternoon when the following special resolutions will be proposed:

1. That the present Shares in the Capital of the Company of \$100 each be subdivided into Shares of Ten Dollars each to admit a wider distribution of the capital of the Company.

2. That with a view to the extension of the business of the Company and the purchase of additional premises in Queen's Road Central and at Kowloon the capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$500,000 by the issue of 1,000 new Shares of the value of Ten Dollars each, and that such new Shares be disposed of by the General Manager as if they were part of the Shares in the original capital of the Company in such manner as he shall in the interest of the Company determine. The amount realized by way of premium to be put to the Permanent Reserved Fund.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Acting Secretary. [537]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong (Tongkin) on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May, at NOON.

Business.
To receive the Report on the state of the Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting, and there shall be delivered to them a card of admission to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary. [482]

SITUATION WANTED.
A NORWEGIAN GENTLEMAN of good health (24) possessing a thorough knowledge of English, German, French, Scandinavian and partly Dutch languages, and a perfect book-keeper, is desirous of obtaining a trustworthy position; merchant or shipbroking office preferred.

Advertiser has been abroad for the last seven years. Best testimonials.
Good salary expected.
Address to: E. T. MELING, Imperial Custom House, Canton. [549]

WANTED.
CLERK OF WORKS. Applications, stating qualifications and wages, to be sent to: c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. [539]

WANTED.
AN ENGLISHMAN (21) WANTS situation in MECHANICAL or INSURANCE OFFICE, either in Hongkong, or out-ports.
Book-keeping, shorthand, References, and Testimonials.
Address to: "K." c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. [534]

WANTED.
PREMISES suitable for a FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO in a good central position.
Offers to be sent to: MR. D. K. GRIFFITH, Room 91, Hongkong Hotel. [506]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [604]

Intimations.

THE PUNION AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Shareholders who are desirous of taking up the NEW SHARES to which they are entitled in respect of the Shares of which they were the registered holders on the date of the confirmation and in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 4th April, 1889, and confirmed on the 20th April, 1889, must accept the same and pay the sum of \$10 for each New Share so accepted to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on or before the 20th day of May, instant, after which date the New Shares which shall not then have been accepted will be deemed to be declined.

Forms of acceptance and Banker's Receipt may be obtained on application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road, Dated 3rd day of May, 1889.

By Order,
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. [528]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. [532]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent upon Contributions for the year 1888 has this day been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the above office on and after the 1st proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. [468]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, Secretary. [472]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

Masonic.
ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [553]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. EDWARD OSBORNE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company from this date.

J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. [520]

NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
MR. AUGUSTUS SHELTON HOOPER is appointed SECRETARY of the Company.

J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. [521]

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J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. [521]

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Commercial.

TO-DAY.

Share Market movements still continue erratic and unreliable. A fairly large number of transactions in various stocks have been reported to-day and some rather important alterations in the price current have taken place. Another "boom" in China Sugars has to be chronicled, this stock having been rushed up to 210 for cash and 211 for June. Luzons have also apparently recovered from their temporary depreciation and are now in demand at 108. Owing to an assumed uncertainty as to the increase of capital proposals being carried, Steamboats are decidedly weaker, shares offering at 276 for cash. Banks continue firm, with buyers at 170 per cent premium. The Ice Company's shares have been in great favor, and business has been done at as high as 125. Other quotations speak for themselves.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
 North-China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex div., buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$371 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—93 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$276 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six Per-cent. Debentures—\$91.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—per share, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$210 per share, sales and buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—135 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$120 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Punjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$27 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$195 per share, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.
 The Sengai Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sales.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd. (New issue)—\$125 per share.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$321 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight, 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/0
 Credits at 4 months' sight, 3/0
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/0
 ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand, 3/7
 Credits at 4 months' sight, 3/7
 ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
 Private, 20 days' sight, 7 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 NEW MALWA, per picul, \$530
 (Allowance, Tals 68)
 OLD MALWA, per picul, \$550 to \$580
 (Allowance, Tals 68)
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest, \$531
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest, \$535
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest, \$539
 NEW PATNA, (third choice) per chest, \$550
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest, \$550
 NEW PATNA, (best quality) per picul, \$550
 OLD PATNA, (best quality) per picul, \$550
 OLD PATNA, (second quality) per picul, \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sutlej*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 6th instant, at 5:30 p.m., and is expected here on the 12th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oruz*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 1:30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 15th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 16th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Midea*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the morning of the 4th instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glenfruin*, from New York, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 11th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, Pender, 8th May, Kutchinotzu 2nd May, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 7th May, Yokohama 28th April, Kobe 1st May, and Nagasaki 3rd, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 CHOYANG, British steamer, 1,194, Sawyer, 7th May, Wuhu 3rd May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PALINURUS, British steamer, 1,535, T. S. Jackson, 7th May, Nagasaki 2nd May, and Amoy 6th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 HEDVIG, British bark, 376, Soderman, 7th May, Tientsin 18th April, Bones.—Butterfield & Swire.
 SPOCHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 7th May, Pakhoi, and Hoihow 6th May, General.—Chinese.
 SUSSEX, British steamer, 1,620, Longley, 8th May, Kobe 2nd May, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 AJAX, British steamer, 1,477, J. Riley, 8th May, Shanghai 5th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen, 8th May, Saigon 3rd May, General.—Melchers & Co.
 YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningsen, 8th May, Whampoa 8th May, General.—Siemens & Co.
 NANCHOW, British steamer, 1,103, Wilkins, 8th May, Singapore 2nd May, General.—Chinese.
 SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 934, G. H. Glasgow, 8th May, Shanghai, and Swatow 7th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Cross, 8th May, Shanghai 5th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 8th May, Haiphong 5th May, Rice.—Siemens & Co.
 DOMIS, German steamer, 771, F. Kaben, 8th May, Haiphong, and Hoihow 4th May, General.—Wieler & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Bornida, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Alwin, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Nitob, German steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Camelia, British steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Soochow, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Maria, German steamer, for Haiphong.
Tonnadice, British steamer, for Macao, &c.
Devawongse, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Sarpedon, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Denarby, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

May 7, *August*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
 May 7, *Nierstein*, German str., for Whampoa.
 May 8, *Pakistan*, British steamer, for Swatow.
 May 8, *Vorwarts*, German str., for Haiphong.
 May 8, *Freij*, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.
 May 8, *Taiyang*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 May 8, *Nitob*, German str., for Singapore.
 May 8, *Rorinda*, Italian str., for Singapore, &c.
 May 8, *Agamemnon*, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
 May 8, *Devawongse*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 May 8, *Tonnadice*, British str., for Macao, &c.
 May 8, *Devawongse*, German str., for Singapore, &c.
 May 8, *Barry*, British steamer, for Saigon.
 May 8, *Chowfa*, British str., for Hoihow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *General Werder*, str., from Yokohama, &c.—Messrs. H. A. Herbert, S. Fukumoto, & F. R. Hood, B. Nisaud, S. Nisaud, and 21 Chinese.
 Per *Ajux*, str., from Shanghai.—Miss Macleod, Miss Williams, Miss M. Williams, and Mr. Webster.
 Per *Palinurus*, str., from Nagasaki, &c.—Mr. Adlington, and 485 Chinese.
 Per *Choyang*, str., from Wuhu.—Mr. Choulter, and 6 Chinese.
 Per *Nanchow*, str., from Singapore.—4 Europeans and 60 Chinese.
 Per *Sungkiang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. P. von Lamber, and 9 Chinese.
 Per *Doris*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—1 European and 31 Chinese.
 Per *Clara*, str., from Haiphong.—1 European and 6 Chinese.
 DEPARTED.
 Per *Tonnadice*, str., from Hongkong for Australia.—Mrs. Alex. Levy, Rev. E. Fernandez and servant, Rev. M. Tsat, and Lieut. A. F. Vang Agners. From Macao for Timor.—Right Rev. Bishop Medeiros, Very Rev. J. Gouvea, Mr. and Mrs. dos Santos and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Teixeira and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. da Silva, 2 Sisters of Charity, Captain F. Per Souchon, str., for Hoihow.—30 Chinese.
 Per *Maria*, str., for Haiphong.—30 Chinese.
 Per *Sarpedon*, str., for Amoy, &c.—1 European and 50 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Ajux* reports that she left Shanghai on the 5th instant. Had fine weather throughout.
 The British steamship *Nanchow* reports that she left Singapore on the 2nd instant. Had fine weather throughout.
 The British steamship *Choyang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 3rd instant. Had light southerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Palinurus* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 2nd instant, and Amoy on the 6th. Had light north-east winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Sungkiang* reports that she left Shanghai, and Swatow on the 7th instant. From Shanghai experienced light variable winds and overcast sky with smooth sea. From Swatow had moderate east-south-east winds and thunder with lightning and heavy rain for 3 hours; thence fine weather but hazy.

The British steamship *Sutlej* reports that she left Kobe on the 2nd instant. At 4:30 a.m. weighed and proceeded through Inland Sea, had moderate to fresh breeze after passing through to White Dog, thence to arrival had light variable winds and fine weather, with overcast sky. On the 7th at 7 a.m., passed the steamship *Glenfruin* off Brothers. At 11 a.m., passed the steamships *Amoy*, *August*, and *Osaka* off Lamnocks.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Fuchow.—Per *Haitan*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 9:30 a.m.
 For Takao.—Per *Haiphong*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 10:30 a.m.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, & Mauritius.—Per *Ironadady*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11:00 a.m.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3:30 p.m.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtze*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3:30 p.m.
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Cassandra*, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9:30 a.m.
 For Singapore, Sourabaya, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Affghan*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 11:30 a.m.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Arabia*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 9:30 p.m.
 For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Thibet*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 2:30 p.m.
 For Singapore.—Per *Provincia*, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 4:30 p.m.
 For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Peshawar*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 11:00 a.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIVA, German steamer, 380, H. Johansen, 29th April, Saigon 24th April, Rice.—Order.
 AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,431, T. Golding, 13th April, Nagasaki 7th April, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 ALWIN, German steamer, 403, Samuelsen, 15th April, Haiphong 11th April, and Hoihow 14th, Rice.—Wieler & Co.
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, H. Bruhn, 13th April, Hoihow 7th April, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
 AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 1st May, Whampoa 1st May, General.—Siemens & Co.
 ANTON, German steamer, 359, E. Aereboe, 7th May, Pakhoi, and Hoihow 5th May, General.—Chinese.
 ARABIC, British steamer, 436, W. M. Smith, 29th April, San Francisco 4th April, and Yokohama 23rd, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.
 BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, A. Webster, 7th May, Saigon 4th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CAMBODIA, British steamer, 1,951, A. Wildgoose, 7th May, Antwerp 18th March, and Singapore 1st May, General.—Russell & Co.
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremser, 5th May, Whampoa 5th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CASSANDRA, German steamer, 1,096, H. C. Thomsen, 7th May, Singapore 1st May, General.—Siemens & Co.
 DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, 6th May, Manila 5th May, General.—Russell & Co.
 DUBURO, German steamer, 921, C. F. Bertelsen, 3rd May, Saigon 28th April, Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.
 FALKENBURG, German steamer, 978, H. G. Weber, 6th May, Saigon 1st May, General.—Melchers & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 GLENSHIEL, British steamer, 2,240, Donaldson, 7th May, Kobe 2nd May, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 5th May, Kobe 20th April, General and Coal.—D. Laprak & Co.
 HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, T. G. Pocock, 7th May, Fuchow 2nd May, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 6th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 IRAQUADY, French steamer, 2,303, A. Breiel, 7th May, Shanghai 5th May, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
 KHIVA, British steamer, 1,432, E. Crewe, 7th May, Bombay 20th April, and Singapore 1st May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 5th May, Haiphong and May, Rice.—A. R. Marty.
 MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,380, Sommers, 6th May, Kutchinotzu 2nd May, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROVINCIA, British steamer, 1,993, D. Mackenzie, 6th May, Saigon 1st May, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
 SARPEDON, British steamer, 1,591, Barwise, 7th May, Liverpool, and Singapore 1st May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, Moos, 6th May, Whampoa 6th May, General.—Wieler & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May, Hamburg 1st Dec., General.—Siemens & Co.
 ENIKORHIA, Chinese bark, 457, Upim Examination hulk, Stouckert's Island—Chinese Customs.
 GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April, San Francisco 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.
 HATTE E. FLETLEY, British bark, 997, J. McConachy, 20th March, Sandakan 29th January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 JAMES G. BAIR, British bark, 977, C. E. McNutt, 2nd April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th March, Coals.—Order.
 KALAKAPA, Hawaiian bark, 382, John Duncan, 14th April, Honolulu 28th February, Old Copper.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MARTHA, British bark, 552, Cooke, 5th May, Singapore 4th March, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 29th April, Hamburg 12th Dec., General.—Carlson & Co.
 TABAPACA, British bark, 494, H. Kennet, 28th April, Sandakan 3rd April, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Allen, 13th April, New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Medea	Trieste	May 10th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Glenfruin	New York	May 11th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oxus	Marseilles	May 11th	Messageries Maritimes.
Sutlej	London	May 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
City of Sydney	San Francisco	May 13th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	May 16th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Peshawar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 18th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Ajux	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
London, via Suez Canal	Palinurus	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Ironadady	Messageries Maritimes.	To-morrow, at noon.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Medea	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	May 14th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Yama	Atatic	O. & O. S. N. Co.	May 11th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 18th, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 14th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Alghan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	May 11th, at noon.
Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Yokohama and Hio.	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 13th, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Cassandra	Siemens & Co.	May 10th, at 10 a.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Sarpedon	Butterfield & Swire	May 10th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Yangtze	Siemens & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Manila, via Amoy	Diamante	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Haitan	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 AND
 PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
 CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.
 CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.
 IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
 LA GRANDE MARQUE.
 FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
 ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS
 AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S
 STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK
 AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF
COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

FOR SALE.
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS
BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES
BRANDIES, WHISKIES.
EMPIRE ALE AND STOUT.
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"
LUBRICATORS.
SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.
COOKING STOVES, SCALES.
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
JUVENILE VELOCIPEDS, HORSES AND
TRICYCLES.
BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRICKSHAS.
SODA WATER MACHINERY.
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.
 Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

NOTICE.
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
 THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
 No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
 SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
 are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
 Always on Hand.
 L. MALLORY.
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

A. G. GORDON & CO.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.
WORKS:
 BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
 CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
 1st January, 1889.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
 (Protected by Royal Letters Patent.)
 AN APPROVED REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, SEASICKNESS, RHEUMATIC ATTACKS, NEURALGIA, HOOPING-COUGH, &c.
 Dose—5 to 10 grains for Adults.
 Sold by all Chemists in tins. Every tin bears the name of the inventor, Dr. KNORR.
 The Public are requested to ask expressly for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE.

Sole Manufacturers—FARBWERKE VORM. MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOCHEST-ON-MAIN, GERMANY.
 Sole Agents in Hongkong and China—**JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.**
 Hongkong 14th March, 1889.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WATERBURY WATCHES,
 the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers Invented.
\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$8
 REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.
 Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA
 (Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches.)
 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Marine House.
 Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

NOTICE.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.
P. BOHM.
GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.
WANTED A TO—20 roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.
 Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
 THIS Company having PURCHASED the MILLS from the HONGKONG STEAM SAW MILL CO. (Ltd.), Bowrington, are prepared to Contract for the Supply of all sorts of other Timbers, in Logs or sawn to any dimensions, at short notice. The Company are also prepared to undertake General Agency Business at any of its Branches in Borneo.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents in Hongkong and China.
 Hongkong, 16th January, 1889.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to Manufacture Machine-Pressed Building BRICKS superior quality, in WHITE or RED CLAY. Also SPECIALITIES, such as STRING COURSES, WINDOW HEADS, RIDGES, COPINGS, TILES, EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES, GULLIES, CESS-POOLS and other SANITARY FITTINGS.
 FIRE BRICKS and all descriptions of FIRE CLAY GOODS.
 For Prices and other particulars, Apply to
W. H. WALKER,
 Secretary.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [458]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 18th March next.
 Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing